

LAND SECURITY,

For Establishing a

Perpetual Insurance

ON

LIVES

OF

Men, Women, and Children, &c.

For Raising

Provision for Widows and Orphans, &c.

Equal to an Estate of Inheritance.

Whereby a Contributor at an Inconsiderable Expence, may secure to themselves, their Heirs, and Assigns for Ever, any Sum, from 5 *l.* to 720 *l.* upon the Death of each Nominee; Propos'd in such a Method, that the meanest Person in the Kingdom may comply with the Terms, and receive the Benefit thereof accordingly.

The whole Design render'd so Plain and Easy, as makes it Familiar to the meanest Capacity, and Demonstrates the Advantages that will accrue to the Subscribers, even beyond a Possibility of Objection, &c.

By the Friendly Society, &c.

Enter'd in the Hall Book, &c. according to the Act of Parliament.

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A
PERPETUAL INSURANCE
ON
LIVES
OF

Men, Women, and Children, &c.

WE are not Insensible, that in Publishing this Proposal we expose our selves to the Censure of the Publick, who are in a great Measure already Prejudic'd against Undertakings of this Nature, tho' offer'd in what Method soever.

But a Considerate Person will take Time to Peruse the following Proposition, before they give their Sentiments thereon, without Concluding (as too many People do) that nothing can be offer'd in this Nature but what is Fraud and Artifice.

The Late Miscarriages, Fruitless Attempts, and Unwarrantable Propositions that have been offer'd, either by Ignorant or Designing Persons, can never be a sufficient Reason to excuse such as shall Precipitately Condemn and Ri-

dicule as Fraudulent or Impossible any Proposition whatever, before they have duly Consider'd the same.

'Tis an Ill Custom that prevails amongst the Generallity of People, to indulge Detraction, and Censure all New Undertakings, even before they have so much as once look'd into the Method thereof.

And some People are so very fond of Profeliting others to their own Opinions, that they use the utmost force of their shallow Reasoning oppose only Noise against Plain Demonstration, wilfully shut their Eyes and will not see, but pawn their Honesty and Integrity to draw Innocent Persons to acquies with their Sentiments, against the plain and direct Intention of the Proposers, and the Design and Acceptance of the Undertaking, before they are acquainted with the Nature of the Proposal, pretending to foresee the Event thereof, when at the same time if you ask them if they have Perus'd the Proposals, or Consider'd the Nature of the Undertaking, they cannot resolve you as to any Part thereof.

Would but they Suspend their Judgment till they have Perus'd the following Leaves, they would there find all Objections fully Answer'd and Confuted, the Method laid so Plain and Open, the Design being so Universal and Advantageous, and the Security so Unquestionable, that it would Infallibly Convince the most Diffident Persons, both of the general Benefit to the Publick, and the certain Advantage it will Yield to the Subscribers in particular.

If after what has been said, any Person will yet be so Rash as to Censure this Undertaking before they have Maturely Consider'd the same, we must leave them till the Success hereof at once Silence their frivolous Objections, and Experience demonstrate the Truth of what is here Propos'd, when those Vain Objectors will see how Idle any Notions and Arguments they may have Maintain'd and Form'd against this Undertaking will be.

I would not by this be thought to reflect upon all Persons, but only to remove the Prejudice several People entertain against any New Undertaking, Propos'd for the Benefit of the Publick, for no other Reason but out of a Natural

tural Antipathy they entertain against any thing they cannot Comprehend, and because it may be above the reach of their Capacity, or a little out of the Common Way of Thinking, who are of such an unhappy Disposition, that they hold themselves oblig'd to Endeavour the Subversion thereof, however Beneficial it may be to such whose better Judgment, Calmer Reason and more Serious Consideration giving 'em a truer Idea of what is Offer'd shall close with the Proposition.

If any such Persons (as some such there are, tho' I hope their Number is Inconsiderable) shall meet with this Discourse, I shall desire them to lay down this Proposal and Read no farther, or else to lay by all Prejudice for half an Hour, in which Time (if they Seriously Read, and Duly Consider what they Read) I am certain the most Diffident Person must be convinc'd of the Benefit this Undertaking will be to the Subscribers, their Heirs, and Posterity for ever.

I am not Ignorant, that of late, many Falacious Projects have been set on Foot by Ignorant designing or Necessitous Persons, which have greatly endamag'd multitudes of People, and I expect that the miscarriages of them, will by several Persons be oppos'd as an Argument against this Undertaking.

But how weak such Arguments are, is needless to mention, since had the sufferers thereby but consider'd them with the same calmness of Thought and serious reflection as we hope the Publick will do this, they would as certainly have discover'd, expos'd and detected the false Bottom and precarious Foundation of them, as they will the Legallity Security and Benefit of this.

Certainly nothing is more easy, nor less dangerous than to hear what Arguments may be used for and in defence of any Proposal for the Publick Good, 'tis not only an Act of strictest Justice, but of self-Interest to hear what can be said in defence of any Proposition, whether of Publick Use, or Private Advantage, for since our opinions are our own, we may Act as we please and without Compulsion may judge as we list, we can lose nothing by giving attention, and
may

may at pleasure, reject or embrace the same as we see proper.

Were all Persons of such a Temper as to decry all designs of this Nature, the Heirs to several vast Estates might have continued in Indigence, but their Ancestours wisely improv'd all opportunities of bettering their Condition, and even in a private Capacity, embrac'd those advantages which would have turn'd to a more considerable Account, and been capable of much farther Improvements, had they been concerted and carried on in Society, as is here propos'd.

What is here Propos'd is not a Project, or Chæmera, but an Undertaking Settled from approv'd Methods, which are daily Practis'd, but with this Difference to the Publick, that being carry'd on in Society, the Design is already Improv'd, and will be still capable of much farther Improvements (tho' at a much lesser Expence) than is possible it should otherwise be.

I cannot but Observe what a Malitious Pleasure several Persons take, in looking back upon the Miscarriages of any former Undertakings, and can easily bear in remembrance all such Accidents, whether Casual or Willful, and upon all occasions can readily apply the same to the prejudice of any new Invention yet purposely omit the taking Notice of any that have succeeded, for they being Familiar and Common are forgot even to have had a Beginning, or at least pass over in Silence as being above the Reach of their Malice.

But I have now done with this, and proceed to the more immediate Matter in Hand; and shall, *First*, Instance the Design of this Undertaking; *Secondly*, The Benefit it will be both to the Publick in general, and to the Subscribers in particular; and *Lastly*, The Terms or Method of this Insurance, and Conclude, with some few Observations necessary to be perus'd, and that may prove Advantageous to all, even the meanest Persons, &c.

A N
A C C O U N T

Of the Design of this UNDERTAKING, &c.

TIS a Misfortune attendending many Thousand Families, that their Support and Maintenance often depend upon the Endeavours of some Particular Person, as a Husband, Parent, Brother, or some other Friend or Relation, whose Moderate Incomes even in their Lifetime, are scarce sufficient to Supply themselves and their Dependants with competent Necessaries; much less can they be enabled by any Means to Raise any Provision for them, in Case of their Deaths, which as 'tis certain must one time or other be; the Reflection of their narrow Circumstances, with the Thoughts of what shall become of their Families, Relations, or Dependants, is so very grievous, that it's often the Occasion of many unhappy Accidents.

Amongst which Number, are many *Lawyers, Divines, Trades-men*, and other Persons, whose Practice, Benefices, Trades, Places, &c. may during their Lives, bring them in a Handsome Competency, tho' not sufficient to make any Provision for their Families, in Case of their own Deaths, and their Incomes, Salaries, Profits, Annuities, &c. Dying with them, their Posterity are often left in very mean Conditions, and reduc'd to the greatest Penury and Want imaginable.

The Consideration whereof as they often occasion many Melancholy Reflections in Considerate People, so they should use all possible Means to avoid their Families being reduc'd to such great Extremity. which if they have an Opportunity of Effecting, the Thoughts that their Posterity are in some Measure Provided for, must needs be a great Satisfaction.

In

In Order to which several Proposals have been offer'd to the Publick, several whereof have met with the Desired Success, and are now carried on to the Satisfaction of the Persons concern'd therein.

Yet those several Undertakings, tho' really very Advantageous, as is daily experienced, are of such a Nature, that they admit only Considerable Sums; by which Means many Persons, whose Circumstances are more narrow, are depriv'd of the Benefit thereof, because they cannot pay so great Sums as are required.

To Remedy which, the Proposer of this Insurance has contriv'd such a Method, that even the Meanest Person may be admitted to Share the Benefit, and raise a Provision for their Posterity, proportionable to the Sum they Contribute, which may be from as small to as large Sums as their Circumstances will admit of, and they shall think proper.

Such whose Incomes are small, will undoubtedly be glad of so fair an Opportunity to raise Provision for themselves, their Families, Friends, Relations and Dependants, and others of better Circumstances will not be wanting to make farther Improvements of their Fortunes, for the Benefit of their Posterity.

That this will be more Advantageous to the Members, than any thing else can possibly be, is Demonstrable when 'tis consider'd, that no Attachments, Judgments, or Executions, nor even Statutes of Bankrupt, can possibly deprive the Assigns of the Benefit hereof.

And as the Security is unexceptionable (being Land to double the Value of the whole Sums Contributed at any Time) so no Objection can possibly be made upon that Account; therefore such who neglect to take the Benefit hereof, by Providing for themselves, their Widows, Children, Friends, Relations, and Dependants, must be guilty of a Carelessness inexcusable, since the charge is so small that the Meanest Person without impoverishing themselves may become a Contributor, and receive the Benefit thereof.

'Tis possible some Persons may be so short sighted as to say this Design is concerted only for the Benefit of the Proposer, but let such Persons remember, that (tho' in other Undertaking

Undertakings 'tis usual to pay Quarterly towards defraying the necessary Expences) yet in this the Proposers require nothing upon that Account, only a small deduction out of the Benefit when they receive, and not any thing before (except 1 s. for each Entry) which certainly is sufficient to convince all reasonable People, that this design, is concerted more for the Benefit of the Publick than the private Interest of the Proposers, whose Profits, when they come, will be but little more than sufficient to defray the necessary expences.

That this Design cannot be to engross any Sum of Money into the Hands of the Proposers is plain, for by the Articles it appears no Moneys whatever can be in the Office above 20 Days, and even for that short time and the punctual Payment of all Sums as they become due, from time to time, they settle upon the Subscribers 100 l. per Annum. in Lands, or double the Summ, that the Payments shall at any Time amount to.

That this Undertaking may be yet more Conducive to the good of the Subscribers, the Proposers will from time to time, lend any Member, proportionable to their Interest herein, any Summ of Money upon Security, for Three, Six, Nine or Twelve Months.

It will also be a means of Promoting and Encouraging Trade amongst the Subscribers, to which end, Courts and General Meetings shall be held, and some farther Propositions in order thereto may be made at a convenient Time, which will be much more Conducibile to the Interest of every Member.

The Benefits that will accrue to the Publick in general by this Undertaking, are chiefly ; That by it the Members will be in some measure provided for, and their Families thereby rescued from the miserable effects of Poverty, Want, and Indigency, and enabled, not only to subsist themselves, but to be farther assisting to others, whose unhappy Circumstances, may have reduc'd 'em to a Necessitous Condition.

To the Subscribers, that the Death of themselves, or their Friends, on whom their Dependance chiefly consists, will not be of such Mischievous Consequences, nor they there-

by reduc'd to those Extremities that they otherways might, and the loss of a Friend or Relation, tho' it cannot be prevented, will in a great measure be lessen'd by the timely provision made for the Relieif of the Survivour, which still carries this farther Benefit along with it, that not only themselves and their Heirs, but their Posterity will for ever reap the Benefit of this Insurance.

When any thing of this Nature is propos'd as it would show too much lightness and Credulity to engage therein without mature Consideration, so on the other Hand, it would Argue too much want of Judgment to Condemn it, without a serious reflection thereon.

In all Insurances, these Five things ought chiefly to be consider'd.

First. The Credit of the Projectors, Proposers, Undertakers and Managers.

Second. The Design or Intention of the Thing propos'd, whether it be Safe and Lawful, as well as Advantageous.

Third. What Fund there is for the support of it.

Fourth. What Security for the performance of the Articles.

Fifth, But above all, seriously to consider whether the Profits, Interest, Advantages and Contingencies thereof, will be sufficient to give the Advantages propos'd, without breaking into the Stock or Fund.

Where these Five Things concur, an Insurance may be supported, and will undoubtedly prove advantageous to the Members, who can have no reason to be apprehensive of any Clandestine Intentions.

But where either the Projectors run away with the best Share of the Profit, or the Project is only a *Chamæra* to delude the Publick, it behoves every Adventurer to proceed with Caution: For if the *Project* is not well Laid, justly Calculated, and Honestly Managed, 'tis Impossible that Proposal should be carried on: This Assertion is Demonstrable, and there has but lately been too Fatal an Example thereof, in the late *Sale-Offices*, and other Offices for *Insurance on Marriages and Births*: &c. of which I shall presume to say, few

Few or none of them were Regularly Managed, and even if the Proposers or Managers had Acted therein with all the Candor Imaginable, 'twould have been Impossible to have Supported them.

We shall now proceed to shew the Lawfulness of these Insurances, and wherein any of them are either prejudic'd or allow'd by any of the late Acts of Parliament, with our reasons for the same.

In order to which, it may not be amiss to observe the Intention of the late Acts of Parliament, wherein Insurances are mention'd, with the occasion thereof.

First. In Anno 1709. There were such a number of Clandestine Offices set up, with a pretence to Insure certain Sums of Money to the Members, upon Marriages, Births of Children, Servants, &c. which by proposing such prodigious Advantages, allured the Publick to Contribute thereto, but not being settled upon any solid Foundation, nor having Contingencies sufficient to support them, they daily went off, to the great loss of the Members; Notwithstanding which, the Publick being deceiv'd with the hopes of such extraordinary gain as was propos'd, still gave Encouragement to the setting up of new Ones, hoping some of their Proposers would prove honest.

Which the Parliament seeing, and being satisfied no Insurance could be rightly settled upon such a Foot, and that all pretences thereto, were but allurements to deceive the Publick, occasion'd that Clause in the Lottery Act in 1710. whereby all Offices of Insurance on Marriages, Births, Servants and Christenings were suppress'd.

Secondly, These was no sooner suppress'd, but there started up a more monitrous Proposal than the other (and which was but strictly speaking, a bare-fac'd Evasion of that Clause in the before-mention'd Act) viz. the several Projects call'd Offices for Sale of Letters, Numbers, Fanns, Gloves, Cards Muffs, Diamonds, &c. and infinite more of the same Nature, which were in themselves more prejudicial to the Publick, than the late Offices of Insurance but just before suppress'd, because out of hopes of an extraordinary Profit, great numbers of Poor and Indigent Persons who had scarce Money to

supply themselves with competent Necessaries, were perswaded to hazard the best part of their All therein, when instead of receiving as they expected, the Office either discontinued, or ran away before the Day of Payment, whereby a-bundance of People were so impoverished (some especially who had been too greedy of gain) that having lost their All, they were forc'd to run too, in pursuit of the Office keepers.

Thus these proceedings being settled upon no manner of Foundation, but daily becoming a Burthen to the Publick, the Parliament again suppress them by a Clause in the late Lottery Act in 1712.

Whereby it was Enacted: *That no Person after the 24th Day of June than next ensuing, should erect or cause to be erected any Office, Place or Society for making Insurances on Marriages, Births, Christenings or Service, nor should erect or set up, or cause to be erected or set up, any Office or Place, under the denomination of Sales of Letters, Numbers, Gloves, Fanns, &c. or any the like denominations for Improving of small Sums of Money under the Penalties therein mention'd,*

Declaring also the Intention and Reason of the said Clause to be, for that the same where set up and carried on by evil designing Persons, with an Intent to Impose upon the Publick, the said Undertakings being what could no way be supported, and therefore not Lawful.

For as there were other Offices than on Foot for Insurance upon Lives and other matters, the Parliament did not intend to suppress them, because *They were upon a Legal Establishment and settled upon Funds, Contingences or Branches of Trade, whereby the Members would be Gainers, the Undertaking supported and Trade advantaged thereby.*

Another Reason why the Parliament did not intend the suppression of the Insurances on Lives, is, because the Additional Duty laid upon Policies of Insurance by the late Lottery Act, is part of the Fund for the Lottery. and continued for 32 Years.

Again by the last Lottery Act 1714. there was a farther Additional Duty laid upon all Policies of Insurance, to be continued

continued for 32 Years, without any mention of any thing tending to the suppression thereof.

So that to say all Insurances are suppressed, is a Contradiction of the several Acts of Parliament, for by those Acts there is 3 *l.* 10 *d.* to be paid to the Crown for every Policy of Insurance or Entry that shall be made in any of the said Offices.

Therefore it may be said all Offices of Insurance upon a Legal Foundation are allow'd by these Acts, and all Offices settled upon sufficient Funds, Contingencies or Branches of Trade, are upon a Legal Establishment.

And such as are not so settled, but depend upon a succession of Entries only, and continual Payments without Funds are upon no Legal Foundation, and therefore within the meaning of the late Acts, and the Proposers, liable to be prosecuted for setting up of the same.

What has been here said, may be sufficient to inform the Publick of the Nature of those several Offices, and to convince all Impartial Persons, that there are yet some few Insurances Safe, Lawful and Advantageous, tho' there have sprung up many other Illegal Projects and Chæmera's to the great detriment of the Publick, deceitfully contriv'd and Artfully managed by their Projectors, few of which were either Persons of Credit or Understanding, that knew not how to manage an Undertaking of such consequence, had they been settled upon a solid Foundation, or if they had known how to have rightly managed such an Undertaking, had scarcely Honesty enough to have acted justly therein.

Some few Considerations and Reasons, necessary to be perswaded by such Persons as are concern'd in any Insurance whatever, shewing the Nature, Benefit and design of Undertakings of this Nature, and chiefly the intent and purpose thereof, and Reasons why

This Undertaking cannot fail, but must necessarily answer, and continue to make good the Advantages propos'd to the Members, to Perpetuity; tho' the Subscribers be in a few Years free'd from all Payments, and shall yet have their Claims paid as soon as they become due, which will be more considerable than they are at first.

To Illustrate which, the Reader is desired to Observe.

TH A T the Advantages here propos'd arise not out of the Joynt-stock or contributions of the Subscribers, but from the Interest thereof only.

TH A T by the annual Payments of the Subscribers, the Joynt-stock of the Society will be continually increasing, so that consequently there must be a gradual increase of Interest Yearly.

TH A T not the whole of any Years Interest is paid away in one Year, but the reserve is added to the Joynt-stock, by which means it is continually increasing, and the Yearly Interest must likewise Increase in proportion to the Stock; so that each succeeding Years Interest will be more than the preceeding Years Interest was.

TH A T the Interest increasing, as is before mention'd, the Dividends must consequently be continual increasing, so that the Claims will be always increasing also.

TH A T after the Subscribers cease paying, the Interest arising from the Joynt-stock of the Society, will be more than sufficient to pay off the Claims, which overplus being added

to the Stock, not only prevents any difficiency, but makes a farther Yearly increase of Interest.

T H A T the Stock of this Society being so very considerable, no difficiency can ever happen, but the Claims may and will be Regularly and Constantly paid as they become due.

T H A T the Charge of the Subscribers being so very small, may be a sufficient inducement to all Persons to be concern'd, especially where the Advantages are so very considerable, as in this Undertaking they must necessarily appear to be, to all considerate Persons.

T H A T this Society having so considerable a Stock will Credit any Member, by discounting any Bills or Notes for them, proportionable to their Stock in the Office.

That the design of all other Undertakings, being to ingross great Sums of Money, 'tis apparent the Intentions of this Society are to serve the Publick, and not to amass up great store of Money, for that the Stock tho' continually Improving, will be in the Hands of the Members, which will be a double Advantage to them, First, in the Benefits that will accrue to the Members by their Entry's. Secondly, in having a constant supply of Money upon their Credit only at Legal Interest, which is an Advantage never yet propos'd in any other Insurance, nor indeed cannot in any Undertaking whose Stock is inconsiderable.

T H A T in other Undertakings, wherein is propos'd a greater gain to the first Subscribers: Observe, that the whole Contribution of the Subscribers being continually paid away to the Claimants, (there can be no stock) and such an Undertaking must necessarily sink of it self in a short time, it having only a very precarious Foundation, and nothing to support it but the continued Contribution of the Subscribers, which as the Charge is great must in Time grow very heavy and burthenfome ; and when ever any of the Subscribers omit their payments, the Dividends of consequence decrease and discourage other Members from future payments and of Course, having nothing else but the Annual Payments of the Subscribers to depend upon, the Undertaking sinks, and early or late, the Burthen falls heavy upon the latter Subscribers,

scribers, which might be easily prevented, were but care taken to reserve a Joynt-stock, out of the Contribution of the Subscribers, and to have that regularly improv'd.

All which being sufficiently provided for in this, 'tis hop'd all Persons duely considering the Advantage this Undertaking will be of to themselves and their Posterity for ever, will give the preference hereto; and that this Undertaking will be soon complear, especially since the Benefits will be so extraordinary, and the Charge so inconsiderable as is herein mention'd.

The utmost Charge any Person can ever be at (supposing them not to Claim under 10, 20 or 30 Years) amounts but to 16*l.* 10*s.* which they are not oblig'd to pay, in under 10 Years Time, so that the Annual Payments are so small as not to be burthensome even to the meanest Person, and for which small Sum, the Insurers do secure to themselves, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, as often as the Nominees Die, 30*l.* upon each Claim without any future Charge.

And certainly the Advantage must be the greater, and the Terms of the Undertaking much easier for any Person to comply with, when they are allow'd Ten Years Time to pay 16*l.* 10*s.* in, than, if as has been propos'd by others, they were oblig'd to pay a much larger Sum in half the Time.

However, least this small Charge should prove burthensome to any Person, there are several Entry's to be given out upon Interest only, whereby the Members will be intituled to the same advantages, only allowing the Principal to be Deducted from their Claims when they receive, and not before.

And for the Benefit of such whose Circumstances will admit them to Contribute larger Sums, 'tis contriv'd in such a method that they may Insure from 30*l.* to 720*l.* upon the Life of any one Person, paying in proportion thereto only from 6*d.* to 12*s.* per Month.

And that the Advantages will be so considerable, is demonstrable to the meanest capacity that shall seriously peruse the Articles and Schemes, whereby it appears, that only the Interest

terest and Improvements of the Stock when Compleat, will be sufficient to divide 7500 *l. per annum*, and before in Proportion.

To obviate any Objection, we will here set down a Particular Account of the whole Charge of all the Subscribers; and suppose (what is not only improbable but even impossible to be suppos'd ever can happen, that is, we will suppose) all the 6000 Lives Insured upon shall drop in one Year, and all be intitled to Claim, according to the Articles; then the Account will stand thus, *viz.*

500 Claims in each Month, or 6000 in one Year.

Principal paid in is	242	15	00
Interest paid in is	60	18	08

Principal and Interest paid in by 6000 Subscribers, in all only	303	13	08
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For which will be divided 50 *l. per Month*, or 600 *l. a Year*, which even then is about 100 *l. per Cent* clear profit.

Again, Suppose all the Lives drop in two Years then the Account will stand thus;

250 Claims in each Month, or 6000 in two Years.

Principal paid in by Subscribers in two Years, amount in all to.	595	07	00
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Interest paid in two Years is	181	08	06
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Principal and Interest paid by 6000 Subscribers in two Years only is but	776	15	06
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For which will be divided 50 *l. per Month* during the First Year, and 100 *l. per Month* during the Second Year, in all makes 1800 *l.* which is above 150 *per Cent* clear Profit.

Again, Admit all the Lives drop in Five Years:

100 Claims in each Month.

Principal paid in Five Years is only	2521	00	00
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Interest paid in Five Years is only	1212	02	06
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Principal and Interest paid by 6000 Subscribers in Five Years only, is but	3733	02	06
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For which will be paid 50 *l. per Month* the First Year, 100 *l. per Month* the Second Year, 150 *l. per Month* the Third Year, 200 *l. per Month* the Fourth Year, and 260 *l.*

per Month the Fifth Year, in all 9120*l.* which is almost 200 per Cent clear Profit.

Or if all drop in Ten Years, then

50 Claims in each Month.

Principal paid in Ten Years only	6491	07	06
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Interest paid in Ten Years only	3277	15	07
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Principal and Interest paid by 6000 Sub- scribers in Ten Years amounts but to	9869	03	01
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For which will be paid out to the Claimants in the said 10 Years, 33000*l.* which is about 300 per Cent clear Profit.

Subscribers cease pay.

Thus it is made obvious to the meanest Capacity, that the Undertaking is settled upon a solid Foundation, that the Stock will ever be sufficient to pay the Dividends; and if all the Lives should drop in one or two Years, which certainly no Person can possibly suppose will happen, yet even then, 'tis plain there is an Interest of 100 or 150 per Cent, and in Five Years, 200 per Cent; and in Ten Years, an Interest of 300 per Cent, or more, without accounting the Interest of the Stock or any Profit that shall arise therefrom, which tho' will be very considerable, yet are not here mention'd.

We will now only shew, what the Dividends will amount to, according to a more reasonable Calculation, which all judicious Persons must allow; and suppose

Twenty five Claims in each Month, Principal and Interest is but as last mention'd, yet the Dividends to the 6000 Claimants for about 10000*l.* only by them paid, will amount to at least 105000*l.* or

Twenty Claimants in each Month, the Subscribers for the said Sum of 10000*l.* will receive at least 141000*l.* which is above fourteen times the Money Contributed. And this Calculation of 20 Claims in every Month, or 4 in 100 in each Year, no judicious Person will pretend to disprove, and goes beyond any Calculation yet, for in all others they generally suppose not above two or at most three in every 100, and if there be no more, the Advantages to the Members will be almost double to what is last mention'd, and the Subscriber, instead

instead of 30 *l.* for each single Claim, as we have propos'd will receive at least 60 *l.*

These Advantages which by the easiest Computation that can possibly be imagin'd is the least that can accrue to the Members, are yet so considerable, that will certainly be an inducement to all Considerate Persons to take the Benefit thereof.

I need not say much more upon a Subject that explains it self to every Thinking Person, for if you consider the Profits they are very extraordinary; and if the Charge, 'tis but a Trifle.

The only seeming Paradox is, how such a Trifle can raise such vast Advantages; which is very easily demonstrat'd to every ordinary Capacity, if they consider but only how fast any Sum at Interest upon Interest increases, the great Advantage that may be made of Money, and the Monthly Contribution of the Subscribers.

No Person who is capable of Demonstration can object against this Calculation, but must rather allow 'tis much underrated, and that we have not mention'd what may be, but what must and will undoubtedly be.

Your Expence herein is Small and Certain, you know the utmost Charge you can be at, the Benefits are both visible and certain, and the Event cannot fail of answering the End propos'd.

To such Persons as understand any thing of Figures, this will need no farther Explanation; and it would not only prove tedious, but needless to others to insist longer thereon, especially since they may receive Satisfaction in every particular, at the Office, where for the Satisfaction of the Curious the whole Schemes are to be seen at length, but would take up too much room to insert here.

I shall add nothing more, but only advise the Readers impartially to Read, Weigh and Consider rightly this Proposition, the vast Advantages and Secure Foundation hereof, and then leave them to act in promoting hereof, as they shall judge most conducive to their own Benefit, and the Welfare of their Posterity.

This SCHEME proves, that the Subscribers by paying part Principal only, and Three Fourth parts Interest, as mention'd in the Proposals, will receive Benefits equal to what they would, had they paid all Principal.

First Year, 1715.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>July</i> ; 1500 Subscribers pay 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i> each	9	07	06
<i>Aug.</i> 1500 ditto pay 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i> each	09	07	06
<i>Sep.</i> 1500 ditto paid 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i> each	09	07	06
Tot. Cash	140	12	06
Dividend	50	00	00
Remains	90	12	06
<i>Octo.</i> 1500 ditto pay 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i> each	09	07	06
Tot. Cash	137	10	00
Dividend	50	00	00
Remains	87	10	00
<i>Nov.</i> 1500 ditto pay 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i> each	09	07	06
Tot. Cash	134	07	06
Dividend	50	00	00
Remains	84	07	06
<i>Dec.</i> 1500 ditto paid 6 <i>d.</i> each	37	10	00
4500 ditto pay 2 <i>q.</i>	09	07	06
Tot. Cash	131	05	00
Dividend	50	00	00
Remains	81	05	00
	<i>Jan</i>		

Jan. 1500 ditto pay 6 d. each
4500 ditto pay 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06
Tot. Cash	128	02	06
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 78 02 06

Feb. 1500 ditto pay 6 d. each
4500 ditto pay 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06

Tot. Cash	125	00	00
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 75 00 00

Mar. 1500 ditto pay 6 d. each
4500 ditto pay 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06

Tot. Cash	121	17	06
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 71 17 06

1716
April 1500 ditto pay 6 d. each
4500 ditto pay 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06

Tot. Cash	118	15	00
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 68 15 00

May 1500 ditto paid 6 d. each
4500 ditto paid 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06

Tot. Cash	115	12	06
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 65 12 06

June 1500 ditto pay 6 d. each
4500 ditto pay 2 q. each

	37	10	00
	09	07	06

Tot. Cash	112	10	00
Dividend	50	00	00

Remains 62 10 00

Now supposing 300 Claims in each Year, then in these first Ten Months will have been made 250 Claims; Three fourth parts of which, may be suppos'd to be Interest Entries, therefore 162, allow 6 s. each, which amounts to 48 l. 12 s. which being added to the 62 l. 10 s. remaining, makes

makes

The Interest whereof at 5 l. per Cent. amounts to about

111 02 00

Remaining at the 1st Years end, Tor. Stock

5 00 00

116 02 00

Second Year, 1716.

July 1500 Subscribers pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q.

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

219 04 06

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

119 04 06

Aug. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each.

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

222 07 00

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

122 07 00

Sep. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

225 09 06

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

125 09 06

Oct. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

228 12 00

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

128 12 00

Nov. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

231 14 06

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

131 14 06

Dec. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each

75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q.

28 02 06

Tot. Cash

234 17 00

Dividend

100 00 00

Remains

134 17 00

Jan

Jan. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00
 4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 238 00 00

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 138 00 00

Feb. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 241 02 06

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 141 02 06

Mar. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 244 05 00

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 144 05 00

1717

Apr. 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 247 07 06

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 147 07 06

May 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 250 10 00

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 150 00 00

June 1500 ditto pay 1 s. each 75 00 00

4500 ditto pay 1 d. 2 q. each 28 02 06

Tot. Cash 253 12 06

Dividend 100 00 00

Remains 153 12 06

Now supposing 300 Claims made in these 12 Months, each Claimant being two Years in Arrears, which is 18 s. there has been than Deducted 270 l. but we will allow a proportionable part of the Claimants to be of those who Claim'd. in the First Year, and will Deduct from the 270 l. 3 l. 5 s. (which is the just proportion) and there than remains 266 l.

15 s.

15 s. to be added to the remaining Stock of 152 l. 12 s. 6d. which makes 420 l. 7 s. 6d. over and above the Dividends paid out.

'Twill be needless to make a Calculation of every ensuing Month, a small Accountant will easily perceive, the Monthly Contributions of Principle and Interest are more than sufficient to pay the Dividends in every Month, as Propos'd.

Objection. Why is it said a Person insuring through the Classes, may receive 60 l. when in the Articles 'tis said only 50 l. per Month is Divided in the first Year, &c.

Answer. The Undertaking being Divided into 24 Classes, there is but 250 Entries in each Class, and if as is therein mentioned only Four Lives drop in each 100, that is but 10 Claims in 12 Months, so that consequently there be 2 Months in which no Claim happens, which being added to the other Months makes each Dividend amount to 60 l. and verifies what is asserted in the Proposal.

A SCHEME proving that the Subscribers by paying the Sums propos'd, will severally be Intituled to and Receive the Advantages mentioned in the Articles, &c:

The Principal Scheme.

First Year		l.	s.	d.
6000 Entry's, each paying 6 d. per Month	}	1800	00	00
the 1st Year, is				
A Dividend of 50 l. p. Month the 1st Year is		600	00	00
		Remains	1200	00 00
		Interest at 5 l. p. Cent	60	00 00
Second Year				
2d. Years Pay of 6000 Subscribers at 1 s. p.	}	3600	00	00
Month each is				
		Tot. Cash	4860	00 00
A Dividend of 100 l. p. Month is			1200	00 00
		Remains	3660	00 00
		Interest at 5 l. p. Cent	183	00 00
				Third

(25)

Third Year.

Third Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at 1s. 6d. per Month each, is	}	5400	00	00
Tot. Cash		9243	00	00
A Dividend of 150 l. p. Month is		1800	00	00
Remains		7443	00	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent		372	03	00

Fourth Year.

Fourth Years pay of 600 Subscribers at 2 s. per Month each, is	}	7200	00	00
Tot. Cash		15015	03	00
A Dividend of 200 l. p. Month is		2400	00	00
Remains		12615	00	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent		730	15	00

Fifth Year.

Fifth Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at 2 s. 6d. per Month each, is	}	9000	00	00
Tot. Cash		22345	18	00
A Dividend of 260 l. p. Month is		3120	00	00
Remains		19225	18	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent		962	10	00

Sixth Year.

Sixth Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at 3 s. per Month each, is	}	10800	00	00
Tot. Cash		30988	00	00
A Dividend of 320 l. p. Month is		3840	00	00
Remains		27148	08	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent		1357	08	00

Seventh Year.

Seventh Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at 3 s. 6d. per Month each, is	}	12600	00	00
Tot. Cash		41105	16	00
A Dividend of 380 l. p. Month is		4560	00	00
Remains		36545	16	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent		1827	05	00

Eighth

Eighth Year.

Eighth Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at } 4s. per Month each, is	14400	00	00
Tot. Cash	52773	01	00
A Dividend of 440 l. p. Month, is	5280	00	00
Remains	47493	01	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent	2474	13	00

Ninth Year.

Ninth Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at } 4s. 6d. per Month each, is	16200	00	00
Tot. Cash	66167	14	00
A Dividend of 500 l. p. Month is	6000	00	00
Remains	60167	14	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent	3008	07	00

Tenth Year.

Tenth Years pay of 6000 Subscribers at } 5s. per Month each is	18000	00	00
Tot. Cash	81175	01	00
A Dividend of 560 l. p. Month is	6720	00	00
Remains	74455	01	00
Interest at 5 l. p. Cent	3722	15	00
	78177	16	00

Now admitting 5 in every 100 Claim each Year, there will be 2700 who being Re-enter'd cannot have paid 10 Years; therefore they paying 5s. p. Month each the Contribution of the Re-entry's only, amount Yearly to

The Dividends at 600 l. p. Month amounts }
each Year to 7200 00 00

Besides the Stock of 78177 l. 16s. the Contributions amount to 900 l. per Annum more than the Dividends.

ARTICLES

FOR A

Perpetual Insurance,

On LIVES of Men, Women and Children.

THAT 6000 Entry's be admitted, and that till the Number propos'd is compleat, any Person may Subscribe upon the Life or Lives, of Persons, of any Age, Sex, Condition or Constitution, subject to, and under the following Regulations, Restrictions, Provifoos and Agreements.

2^{dly}. That each Person shall pay, for each Entry one Shilling, to the use of the Proposer, his Heirs and Assigns only.

3^{dly}. That the Sole Right and Property of this Insurance be Vested in the Proposer, his Heirs, and Assigns for ever, with the Liberty of appointing Register, Deputy Register, Treasurer, Clerks and Visitors, and all other proper Officers and Servants.

4^{thly}. That the Proposer hereof, his Heirs and Assigns, &c. shall defray all necessary expences of Rent, Books, Clerks, Paper, Printing, and other Charges of this Undertaking, in consideration of the Fees and Advantages, herein mentioned.

5^{thly}.

5^{thly}. That each Member shall pay Monthly, to the Register or his Deputy, for the Time being, the several Summs following, viz.

To *Midsummer* 1716 6d. per *Month*.
 From thence to *Midsummer* 1717 1s. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1718 1s. 6d. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1719 2s. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1720 2s. 6d. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1721 3s. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1722 3s. 6d. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1723 4s. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1724 4s. 6d. p. *M*.
 To *Midsummer* 1725 5s. p. *M*.

And then the Members shall cease paying to such Entry's as shall not in that Time be Claim'd upon, it being designed that no person shall continue paying on any one Life above Ten Years, yet shall be equally intituled to a Claim when ever their Lives drop, and to put in new ones and proceed according to the Articles.

6^{thly}. The Monthly Payments are to be Paid betwixt the First and Eighth Day of every Month, or the Entry's omitted to be paid to, to be void and of none effect, the Moneys thereon paid to be forfeited, and the Insurer not to have, Claim or Receive any Benefit from this Society.

7^{thly}. That each Member entering upon the Life of any Person, may Claim at their Death, provided the Person Insured upon have lived the Times here under mention'd, viz. all Entry's made ~~before the~~
~~First of January, 1717, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1718, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1719, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1720, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1721, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1722, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1723, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1724, and before the~~
~~First of January, 1725, and before the~~
 Twelve

Twelve Months; and in Case any Nominee die within the Times limited, such Subscriptions to be void and of none effect, nor the Subscriber to receive any Benefit therefrom, however the Subscriber who had insured upon such Nominee, may put in a new Life, and proceed as before mentioned.

8thly. That if this Undertaking is compleat there shall be Divided these Sums following viz.

50 l. per Month the First Year.
 100 l. per Month the Second Year.
 150 l. per Month the Third Year.
 200 l. per Month the Fourth Year.
 260 l. per Month the Fifth Year.
 320 l. per Month the Sixth Year.
 380 l. per Month the Seventh Year.
 440 l. per Month the Eighth Year.
 500 l. per Month the Ninth Year.
 560 l. per Month the Tenth Year.

Which Sum will be continually increasing by the Yearly produce of Interest, till the Joynt-stock is compleat (when it will be 150000 l.) and at common Interest only, will produce 7500 l. per Annum. which, tho' the Subscribers cease all Payments will divide Monthly 625 l.

And if the Society should not be compleat, that can be no detriment to the Members, for their will still be Divided in proportion to the Number of Entry's, so that whether there are 6000 Entry's, or 600, nay but 60 yet the Advantage to the Claimants is still the same, for there can but be expected a proportionable Number of Claims.

As for Example.

Suppose out of 6000 Persons 600 should Die in one Year, there can but reasonably be suppos'd 60 to Die out of

of 600, nor if but 60 Persons, there cannot reasonably be suppos'd there will be above 6 Claims, and if 60000 l. was to be divided amongst 600 Claimants, or 6000 l. amongst 60 Claimants, or 600 l. amongst 6 Claimants, yet each would have 100 l. so let the Sum to be Divided be more or less, the Benefit is still the same.

According to the Calculation of the Ingenious Sr. William Petty, and other Mathematicians, (by a Calculation from the Bills of Mortality) including Children, Young People, Aged Persons, sickly and Infirme, there do not Die above 3 in a 100 in every Year, yet supposing 4 to Die in a 100 each Year, then each Persons share

will be in the First Year	02	10	80
If in the Second Year.	05	01	04
If in the Third Year.	07	12	00
If in the Fourth Year.	10	02	08
If in the Fifth Year.	13	00	00
If in the Sixth Year.	16	00	00
If in the Seventh Year.	19	00	00
If in the Eighth Year.	22	00	00
If in the Ninth Year.	25	00	00
If in the Tenth Year.	28	00	00

Which will be continually increasing.

This Calculation which is as easie as can possibly be suppos'd, will shew how advantageous this Undertaking will be to the Members, and it cannot be suppos'd but the Advantage must be as great, or much greater than before Mention'd, for it is not in any other Undertaking of this Nature suppos'd so great a Number of Claims will happen, and if there should not be above 80 Claims in a Year, which is according to the Calculation made by Mr. Woolaston and several others, then each Persons share

In the First Year will amount to	07l. 10s. 00d.
In the 2d. Year	15l. In the 3d. Year. 22l. 10s.
In the 4th Year	30l. In the 5th Year. 39l.

In

In the 6th Year 48l.

In the 7th Year. 57l.

In the 8th Year 66l.

In the 9th Year 75l.

In the 10th and every Year after 84l. And if so small a Number of Claims happen in those other Societies, it cannot be reasonable to expect a greater Number in this.

9thly. That the Monthly payment to be made by each Subscriber, shall be Paid into the Office, as mention'd in the 5th Article, on, or before the 8th Day of every Month, otherways all Money before paid by such Subscriber or Member, omitting to pay as herein mention'd shall be lost and forfeited, and the Entry's or Policies so Omitted to be paid upon, shall be utterly void to all intents and purposes, as if such Entry had never been made.

10thly. That all Claims be fully prov'd to the satisfaction of the Trustees, within 40 Days after the Death of the Person Insured upon or the Claim to be void.


11thly. That upon the Third *Wednesday* in every Month, the Dividends shall be paid to the respective Persons, intituled to receive by Virtue of any Claim made on this Society deducting only 1s. 6d. per Quarter toward defraying the Charges of the Office, to the use of the Proposer, his Heirs and Assigns.

12thly. That for the better Managing and Carrying on of this Undertaking, the Subscribers shall meet in each Year, viz. in *April* and *October*, and from amongst themselves, shall chuse Trustees to have the keeping of the Cash and Securities of this Society; Directors to assist and manage the Affairs of this Undertaking, and Auditors to inspect the Books and Accounts from time to time, who shall make their report thereof to the Trustees and Directors as occasion shall require, which Trustees, Directors and Auditors, shall meet Weekly or Monthly,
as

as often as shall be necessary for the Benefit of this Undertaking, who shall at their first Meetings settle proper Rules and Methods — for Claiming, — for Excluding such as do not Pay their Quarteridge — for approving Nominees — for auditing and settling the accounts of Cash and Securities — and other matters for the Benefit of the Members.

13^{thly}. That the Proposer Register, Deputy Register, Treasurer and other Officers, shall give good and undeniable Security for their Fidelity, and that the Proposer, Manager, or Register hereof, at the first General Court, will give *Land-Security* to double the Value of the Contributions, to make good and pay all Claims as they become due.

14^{thly}. That as many of the Trustees, Directors, and Auditors as please may meet upon every Court Day, that Five of the Directors be esteem'd a Court, and have Power to make any farther Rules, Orders, Regulations, Restrictions and Proviso's for the Government of this Society, which said Amendments, Additions, Rules or Orders, &c. being afterwards confirm'd by a Majority of the Members, present at any general Court, which shall be half Yearly, shall be, and is hereby esteem'd to be as valid as any Article hereof, and shall accordingly be enroll'd in the High Court of Chancery.

 *Note*, For the Satisfaction of the Members, in Case it should be held convenient to make any farther Amendments to these Articles, the same shall not be binding longer than the next general Court, unless then confirm'd by the Subscribers.

15^{thly}. That for the satisfaction of the Subscribers, Books shall be regularly kept for Entering down all Sums of Money Receiv'd and Paid, when, to whom and by whom, with an account of all Claims made on this Society, with the times when,
and

and by whom, which Books every Subscriber shall have Liberty to inspect without any Reward.

16thly. That there shall Yearly be Printed a true Account of the Proceedings of this Society, of all By-Laws or Orders made from time to time, with the Increase of Stock, and the Auditors report.

17thly. That the Subscribers or the Majority of them, may at any of their general Courts, remove any Director in case of neglect of Duty, or any other dislike whatsoever, and Elect or Choose new ones in the Room thereof at pleasure.

18thly. That no Member in Arrear be capable of being chose either Trustee, Director or Auditor of this Society, nor into any other Place therein.

19thly. That the Proposer-Register, or Deputy-Register, or some one of them, except in case of Sickness, be oblig'd to attend all General Courts, or Courts of Directors, by him or them Summoned, and not to be absent from the same without leave in Writing, from 4 of the Directors at least, on penalty of 50 l. for each Neglect.

20thly. That if any Member shall at any Time Give, Sell, Transfer, Sett, Assign or Make over all, or any part or share of their Interest, Right or Title, in, or to any Entry or Entry's, they shall Enter the same in the Transfer Book and shall pay for Entering each Transfer or Assignment 1 s. every Transfer to be Enter'd within 20 Days.

21stly. That the Proposer, Register or Deputy-Register, be empower'd by the Directors, to admit or reject any Person Nominated to be insured upon.

22dly. That the Directors at each Meeting shall order how all Moneys belonging to this Society, shall be employ'd, and the Securities for the same

shall

shall be deposited in the Chest, and that such of the Trustees as keep the Keys thereof, from time to time shall give Receipts for it to the Proposer, Register or his Deputy for the Time being, which shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

23dly. That the Proposer, Register or Deputy-Register (when this Society is compleat) shall not admit any more Persons to be Insured upon, except in the room of such as Die, so that the Number shall not exceed 6000 (without the Orders of a General Court) on penalty of 50 *l.* for each Entry above the said Number of 6000, to be forfeited (by the Proposer, Register or Deputy-Register admitting such Entry) to the Use of the Society.

That for the greater Encouragement of the Subscribers to this Insurance 'tis propos'd, that any Person taking one Entry upon Principall, which is but *Six Pence per Month, &c.* may have Three more upon Interest at *One Half-Penny per Month, &c.* each, deducting the Principall only when the Insurer Receives, and for the farther Benefit of the Subscribers this Insurance is divided into 24 Classes, or Divisions, so that one Life may be Insured upon in one or more Classes as the Insurer shall think proper, who will Receive a Claim from every Division accordingly.

To

Attest J. P.

To Explain the meaning of this Insurance yet more fully, We shall set these few Examples, by which every Person will readily perceive the Nature hereof.

ADMIT a Person Insure upon the Life of *A. B.* or any Person whatever, (which they may without their Knowledge or Consent) if such Insurance is but made in one Class or Division, the Insurer pays only 6 *d.* per Month till *Midsummer* next, and afterwards one Shilling per Month, &c. till the Death of the Person Insured upon ; and on the third *Wednesday* in the Month next, after the Death of the Person is fully prov'd, the Insurer will receive the Benefit accordingly, which, if the Life dropt in the first Year will (supposing Four in every Hundred to Die Yearly) amount to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* tho' the Insurer cannot have paid at most above 6 *s.* if in the Second Year, the Claim will amount to upwards of 5 *l.* &c.

But since every Person is allow'd to have three upon Interest to one upon Principal the Subscriber at their pleasure may insure the same Life in Four Classes, viz. in one Class on Principal, and in three more on Interest, and pays than only 6 *d.* per Month for the Principal Entry, and one Half-penny per Month for each Interest Entry, so the whole payments on one Life intured in Four Classes amounts but to Seven Pence half-penny per Month, and if the Life drops in the first Year, according to the foregoing Calculation the Claimant receives 2 *l.* 10 *s.* from each Class, or 10 *l.* from the Four Classes &c. but three of the Classes being Interest the Claimant is to allow the Principal that should have been paid, which in the first Year cannot exceed 6 *s.* in each Class, or 18 *s.* in all the three Classes, and even then receives above 9 *l.* for having paid only 7 *s.* 6. which is the most any Person can pay in the First Year on one Life enter'd in Four Classes.

And if the Subscribers are willing to Contribute larger Sums they may Insure upon as many Lives as they please, and

and receive from each in proportion to what they Subscribe.

Or such as desire may Insure the same Lives in 4. 8. 12. 16. 20. or 24 Classes, and receive Benefits in proportion.

As for Example of the First Year only

To Insure a Life in 4
Classes costs 7*d.* half-
penny p. Mon. or 7*s.*
the Year.

Claims will amount to 10 00 00

A Life in 8 Classes
costs 1*s.* 3*d.* p. Mon.
or 1*s.* the Year.

Claims will amount to 20 00 00

A Life in 12 Classes
cost 1*s.* 10*d.* 2*q.* p. M.
or 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* the Year.

Claims will amount to 30 00 00

A Life in 16 Classes
costs 2*s.* 6*d.* p. Month
or 1*l.* 10*s.* the Year.

Claims will amount to 40 00 00

A Life in 20 Classes
costs 3*s.* 1*d.* 2*q.* p. M.
or 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* the Yea.

Claims will amount to 50 00 00

A Life thro' the 24
Clas. costs 3*s.* 2*d.* p. M.
or 2*l.* 5*s.* the Y. &c.

Claims will amount to 60 00 00

And the Claims are continually increasing in proportion to the Monies Divided Monthly which bears a proportionable increase as thus.

A Life Receives if Claim'd upon in the

First

	in 1		in 4		in 8		in 12		in 16		in 20		in 24	
	Class		Cla		Cla		Cla		Cla		Cla		Cla	
	l.	s.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
First Year	02	10	10	20	30	40	50	60						
Second Year	05	00	20	40	60	80	100	120						
Third Year	07	10	30	60	90	120	150	180						
Fourth Year	10	00	40	80	120	160	200	240						
Fifth Year	13	00	52	104	156	208	260	312						
Sixth Year	16	00	64	128	192	256	320	384						
Seventh Year	19	00	76	152	228	304	380	456						
Eighth Year	22	00	88	176	264	352	440	528						
Ninth Year	25	00	100	200	300	400	500	600						
Tenth Year	28	00	112	224	336	448	560	672						
And each } Claim af- } ter will be }	30	00	120	240	360	480	600	720						

By this Account it will appear that this Insurance is not so Trifling as may at first be Imagined, since a Person may by Insuring a Life thro' the Classes receive 60 l. in the first Year only, and so on to 720 l. which is a much larger Claim than any other Insurance does propose to give, yet without straining by unwarrantable Calculations; if it be objected that more than 4 in a 100 will Die Yearly, We allow there may in the first Year or two, but when the Lives comes to be purg'd, as they will soon be, and none but Healthy Persons admitted to be Insured upon, 'tis very Probable there may not so many Die, and than the Claims will be larger than is here mention'd; besides the Stock being Compleat, will be equal to an Estate of Inheritance to the Subscribers their Heirs and Assigns for ever: And who ever being a Member hereof, leaves their Posterity possess'd tho but of one Policy in this Insurance, will have made so good a Provision for them, that they need not be under any Apprehensions of their suffering thro' the Misfortunes so frequently attending Widdows and Orphans &c.

But to convince the most Diffident Person by Experience who will not allow plain Demonstration as a reasonable Proof, We shall decend to matter of Fact, and inform the
Reader

Reader that in the three last Dividends which have been settled, the Claims amounted as followeth, viz.

Subscribers Claiming in	}	each Claim amounts to	l. s. d.
July paid 3s. 9d. only			

Subscribers Claiming in	}	each Claim amounts to	l. s. d.
August paid 7s. 6d. only			

Subscribers Claiming in	}	each Claim amounts to	l. s. d.
Septem. paid 11s. 3d. only			

It may be expected we should take some Notice of those Offices which are now on Foot, viz. Mr. Hartley's, Mr. Woolaston's, Mr. Turton's in Sherbone-Lane, and that at the Hand in Hand in Pater-noster-Row; of the two first, they being compleat, we shall not need to say any thing; of the Third we have only Room to say, 'tis the best of the Four, and of the last, 'tis too Mysterious to be comprehended by those that are not perfect Masters of Figures; to say more, would be needless, especially since 'tis not our design to expose their Errors, but only to set this in a clear Light.

An Objection frequently made by some Persons is, that all the Advantage is to the Claimants of the first Year only, and that the latter Claimants cannot be gainers in proportion thereto, this Objection might be allow'd, was there not a Yearly increase in the Dividends, but by that Means every Year is as the first Year, for the Increase gives the Advantage of a new Claim, every Year, more advantagous than the first.

THE CONCLUSION.

FROM what has been before said 'tis undeniably Prov'd that this Undertaking must needs be very Advantageous to the Subscribers.

It remains now to shew that no Fraud or Mismanagement can possibly happen in this Undertaking, because being under the inspection of Trustees and Directors, it cannot be Objected they would Connive at or Suffer any Abuses to creep

creep into this Insurance, for as the Election of them is in the Pleasure of the Subscribers only, from whom they derive their Power, it cannot be suppos'd that the Members will chuse any but Persons of Honour, Credit, Integrity and Ingenuity in whom they may confide, and who shall use their utmost Endeavours to promote the Intere of the Subscribers in this Particular; but

Admir any one of the Trustees, Directors or Auditors should be remiss or negligent in assisting in the Management hereof, the Subscribers of themselves have Power to meet and displace any such, and to Chuse and Elect new ones in their room at pleasure.

That tho' the Trust will be out of the Proposer, Register, &c. and only vested by the Subscribers in the Trustees and Directors, &c. yet to answer all Objections, for the greater Security of the Subscribers, and ascertaining the Payments of all Claims as they become due, the Proposer shall and will settle on the Trustees and Directors for the Time being for the Use, Benefit, Behoof and Advantage of all the Subscribers, *LANDS*, to double the value of what the Payments amount to; and if required will give such other or farther Security as shall be thought proper, by the Subscribers, at their first General Court; pursuant to the Articles of this Undertaking, which 'tis presum'd does effectually answer all Objections that shall be made upon any Account whatever.

Nor can this Undertaking suffer any thing from the Credit of the Proposers, whose Reputation and Management 'tis presum'd will give intire Satisfaction to every Subscriber, whose Interest being inseperable from their own, it cannot be suppos'd but they will by all Lawful means endeavour the Promoting and Establishment of the Undertaking in general, the Interest of every Subscriber in Particular, and the Welfare, Security and Continuance of both.

If after all (for want of a due consideration of what has been said, or a right application thereof) any Doubts or Scruples should remain, which we are apt to believe no Considerate Person will retain, but will readily acknowledge his Objections answer'd beyond a possibility of reply; I say, if any farther Objections should be started, which for want of
room

room are not here answer'd, 'tis hop'd the Reader will be so just as not to censure the undertaking without offering his Reasons against it, which if not fully answer'd, so as to convince the most Diffident Persons, both as to the Legality, Security and the Benefit that will accrue to the Subscribers in Particular, as well as the Advantages to the Publick in General, they are then at liberty to make what application thereof they shall think proper.

But if on the contrary, their Objections shall be Obviated, their Arguments Answer'd, their Doubts Solv'd, all Scruples Remov'd, and the whole Undertaking made plain to a Demonstration, 'tis hop'd (how Diffident soever they have before been) that they will not stick to do it that Justice it deserves, by an acknowledgment, That 'tis not only Safe and Lawful, but Advantageous to all, and no ways prejudicial to any Person whatever.

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